FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1842. [NO. 1292.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT WOMAN, a good Cook. Apply at this Office.

March 1, 1842. 91tf

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THE Subscribers having engaged a graduate of one of the best Colleges as Instructer in the Richmond Academy, located near Montpelier P. O., Richmond County, would inform the public that the Exercises will commence the first Monday in March. The capability of the Instructer, connected with the healthful qualities of the situation of the School and strict morality of the neighborhood, make it altogether desirable to Parents and Guardians, desiring their children and wards to be improved in health and intellect, and reared with a strict sense of moral duty.

Boarding in good families at $6 per month. Tuition as in the best Academies.

J. McNEILL,
J. WHITE,
JOHN JOHNSON, } Employers.

February 26, 1842. 91-4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission Line and Country Produce trade, and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard, and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.

Wilmington, Feb'y 23, 1842. 91tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

$25 Reward.

Stolen from the Subscriber, on Tuesday night the 15th instant, an iron-grey HORSE, twelve years old, 15½ hands high, shod all round, in good order, with tolerable short tail, having been docked when a colt; some white spots on his back, caused by the saddle; a good deal windgalled; one of his hind postern joints is larger than the other, I believe the left; his head and neck are much greyer than his hind parts; trots altogether. The villian stole at the same time an old Saddle, with the seat torn, two Bridles and two Saddle Blankets. One of the Bridles is a twisted wire bit, nearly new; the other [illegible].

I have no idea who the thief is, but believe it is some travelling scamp.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the Horse, and twenty-five dollars for the detection and conviction of the thief.

Any information of the Horse will be thankfully received by me.

ALFRED BROWER.

Alfred Brower's Mills, Randolph County, N. C.

February 26, 1842. 31-3wpd

☞ The Cheraw Gazette and Raleigh Register will each insert the above three weeks.

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR MARCH.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

60,000 Dolls., 25,000 Dolls., 15,000 Dolls.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 4, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 19th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand cap'l of	$60,000	3 prizes of	$4,000
1 prize of	25,000	5 prizes of	3,000
1 prize of	15,000	5 prizes of	2,000
1 prize of	12,000	10 prizes of	1,500
1 prize of	10,000	20 prizes of	1,250
1 prize of	9,000	50 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	7,000	50 prizes of	500
1 prize of	6,666	133 (any 3 nos.) ☞	400
2 prizes of	5,000	&c. &c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Whole	Tickets	$280 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Half do	140 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Quarter do	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Eighth do	35 00

$35,294—NETT 30,000 DOLLARS.
Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class D. for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, March 26th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

35,294 Dollars—Nett 30,000 Dollars.
11,764 Dollars—Nett 10,000 Dollars.

1 Prize of	$6,000	1 Prize of	$2,500
1 Prize of	5,000	1 Prize of	2,361
1 Prize of	3,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Whole	Tickets	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

REFINED
LOAF SUGAR.

40 BBLS. and 5 boxes REFINED SUGAR, Loaf crushed and powdered, from the Boston Sugar Refinery, for sale on account of the Manufacturers, at very low prices, by

BROWN & DE ROSSET.

Wilmington, Feb'y 2, 1842. 88-cow5w

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

DAVID CARVER of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the third day of February, filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said David Carver be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

NEILL JOHNSON of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fourth day of February, filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Neill Johnson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JOHN C. LATTA of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fifth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John C. Latta be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

PATRICK DAILEY of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fifth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Patrick Dailey be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JAMES JENKINS of the County of Cumberland, having, on the tenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said James Jenkins be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

WILLIAM J. ANDERSON of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fourteenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said William J. Anderson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JOHN McKINNIE of the County of Sampson, having, on the sixteenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John McKinnie be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 19th, 1842.

AUGUSTUS J. ERAMBERT of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Augustus J. Erambert be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 19th, 1842.

ROBERT WOOTEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Robert Wooten be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 21st, 1842.

ALBERT TORRENCE of the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Albert Torrence be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 22d, 1842.

JOHN M. STEDMAN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John M. Stedman be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 22d, 1842.

CHARLES A. McMILLAN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying to be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Charles A. McMillan be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 23d, 1842.

SAMUEL REEVES of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having, on the twenty-second day of February filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Samuel Reeves be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 23d, 1842.

DAVID KERNS of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said David Kerns be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 24th, 1842.

CHARLES N. FENNELL of Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Charles N. Fennell be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 25th, 1842.

JAMES B. CARVER of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said James B. Carver be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 26th, 1842.

JOEL JOYNER, Jun'r, of Sampson County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Joel Joyner, Jun'r be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JAMES I. LONG of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said James I. Long be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL be published at this Office on Saturday next, the Rules and Regulations, Table of Fees, and Forms of Application, &c. in Bankruptcy, in the District Court for North Carolina. Price 25 cents. *Feb'y 16.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

DUNCAN T. PATTERSON of Sampson County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Duncan T. Patterson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JOSEPH G. MOORE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Joseph G. Moore be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

DANIEL MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Daniel Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

AMOS BRIDGES of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Amos Bridges be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JOHN PHILLIPS of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said John Phillips be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. W. DENNING

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY person knowing a man by the name of WILLIAM R. BROWN, will confer a favor by writing the Postmaster at High Rock, Rockingham County, N. C. Said Brown is a man of good appearance, with light hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and a tolerable Carpenter by trade. *February 15, 1842.* 89-4wpd

☞ Editors would confer a favor by giving the above one insertion.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.

February 7, 1842. 88tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.

Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, it it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles,
Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

MR. TALLMADGE'S REPORT ON THE EXCHEQUER.

IN SENATE, MONDAY, Feb'y 21, 1842.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury communicating a plan of a Fiscal Agent of the Government," repectfully REPORT:

That they have given the subject that consideration which its importance demands, and now present to the Senate some of the views which have brought them to the conclusion to which they have arrived.

The committee do not intend to go into an elaborate argument in favor of such a measure. The late period at which this subject was referred to them, and the anxiety of the public mind for speedy action on it, has left them but little time, amidst their other pressing engagements, to prepare an extended report. They, therefore, content themselves with reporting a bill to establish a Fiscal Agent of the Government, accompanied by such remarks upon its leading features and principles as seem to be called for by the occasion.

Since the adoption of the Constitution of Government under which we live, the country has experienced much financial and commercial embarrassment. But at no period has it been so suddenly precipitated from an apparently high state of prosperity to the lowest point of depression, as at the present time. The committee will not attempt an enumeration of the causes which have led to this disastrous result. But they take leave to say, that amongst them an inflated and deranged condition of the currency is the most prominent. There may be a difference of opinion as to *how* this inflation and disarrangement have been produced. All, however, will agree, that the excess in trade and business consequent upon such a state of things is, in some sort, incident to our system of credit; a system which is a characteristic feature of our free institutions. In an attempt to correct these excesses, the committee would wish to preserve and regulate, but not destroy the system itself. The efforts which have heretofore been made to correct them, have always encountered one grand obstacle in the difference of opinion which has prevailed in the community as to the kind of corrective, and the manner in which it should be applied. This has led, in some instances, to a reorganization, and a hostile array of political parties; and the great question of regulating the currency of the country has formed the issue upon which, for some years past, the most violent political battles have been fought. Experience has shown that in such contests the business of the country must always be deranged. And the greater the sincerity with which the war is waged, on the one side and the other, the fiercer will be the conflict, and the more disastrous the consequences, as long as the great matter in difference remains unsettled. There can be no peace, no prosperity, until it be settled.—Other questions upon which political parties divide are comparatively harmless. No matter how violent the contest, the business of the country is not affected by it. Amidst the excitement of the public mind, the country pursues its onward march to prosperity and greatness. But the instant the question of currency becomes the issue, it is felt, like an electric shock, from one extremity of the Union to the other.

It behooves, then, every good and patriotic citizen to lend his aid in the settlement of this question. His inquiry should be, not what ought to be done, but what can be done? He should be prepared to surrender his individual opinions, if necessary, in order that some system may be adopted which shall promise stability and permanency in relation to this all-absorbing subject. The distresses of the country are beyond much further endurance. The People throughout the extent of this broad land cry aloud for relief. Thousands and thousands of our fellow-citizens have been prostrated by the calamities of the times which have overtaken them. They have been suddenly reduced from affluence to want.—Their property, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been ample to meet all engagements and leave a competency to themselves and families, has been most cruelly sacrificed. Others, who have survived the fearful wreck of the hopes of thousands, are still suffering by a disordered currency, and the unregulated exchanges between distant points. The one class looks to the settlement of this question as a means of once more engaging in a successful business; the other looks to it as a means of profitably carrying on the business in which they are already engaged. All look to Congress for that relief which Congress alone has the power to grant.

By relief it is not meant that Congress can furnish means to cancel the indebtedness into which the community has been plunged; but, by aiding the currency and exchanges of the country, it may enable the People, not already in hopeless despondency, to liquidate their own debts. With such aid, the productive industry of the country will, in due time, wipe out every trace of distress that was left by the desolating fury of the storm which has swept over the land; and our great object should now be, to adopt such measures as will protect us from its ravages in future.

The ruinous rates of exchange result essentially from a depreciated paper circulation. If the currency can be made sound and uniform, it will, of itself, go very far, and with the facilities which the General Government can give, will effectually regulate the exchanges.

The great evil under which the country now labors is the want of a uniform currency and an equalization of the exchanges.

Can the General Government remedy this evil? This Government must have some mode to collect, keep, and disburse its revenue. This involves both the question of currency and exchange: 1. A sound currency to receive in payment of public dues. 2. Exchange to transmit to distant points the revenues of the Government in payments of the public creditor.

The committee propose, then, to adopt a system, on the part of this Government, for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, and thereby, incidentally, aid in furnishing a uniform currency, and equalizing the exchanges.

This is deemed the right and duty of the Government; and the only question which remains is, How shall it be done?

Different modes have been proposed and tried.—They are, first, a Bank of the United States; secondly, the State bank deposite system; and thirdly, the sub Treasury.

[The Report goes on to show that these three systems are now, and for many years, perhaps forever, utterly out of the question.]

The prominent objections to this plan, as indicated by the opinions expressed in the Senate on the motion for reference, are, 1. The patronage and power which it gives to the Executive; 2. The *purchase* of bills of exchange; 3. The issue of Treasury notes on the *credit* of the Government. Can these objections be obviated or removed? And, if they can, will the system be efficient for the purposes for which it is intended? The committee unhesitatingly answer both these questions in the affirmative, and proceed briefly to consider the objections.

1. *As to Executive Patronage and Power.*

The patronage under this system consists in the appointment to office and the power in the removal from office. These objections will lie, to a greater or less extent, to any system which can be adopted. But the committee think, under the modifications proposed, they will be substantially obviated. The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints three commissioners, who form the Board of Exchequer. These commissioners are removable only with the concurrence of the Senate, and for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty. They are, therefore, independent of any improper Executive influence, if any should be attempted to be exercised over them. The number of agencies is to be determined by the Board of Exchequer; but to be limited to as few as the exigencies of the service will admit, and in no case to exceed two in any State or Territory. The probability is, that, with the exception of one or two States, there would be no necessity for more than one agency to each, and in many instances even that might be dispensed with; and these agencies may be the sound specie-paying banks of the States, where it would not be desirable for the agency to receive deposites, or to accept or sell bills or drafts on account of the Board of Exchequer, which banks, acting as agents, are prohibited to do. In all these cases there would be no officers to be appointed, and the selection of the specie-paying banks, as agents, would be made by the Board of Exchequer, who, it has been already shown, are independent of Executive influence. The only officers, then, to be appointed, would be at the agencies established at some of the most important commercial points. These are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the *recommendation* of the Board of Exchequer, and the Secretary of the Treasury appoints, on like recommendation, such interior officers of the board as in the judgment of the board the transaction of its business may require.

Any of the officers of the agencies may be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the board, for physical inability, or incompetency, or neglect, or violation of duty; but he must state his reasons for the removal of any principal officer of any agency, in his general annual report of the transactions of the Exchequer.

The whole extent of Presidential patronage, under the plan of the committee, is in truth thus reduced to the simple *nomination* of three commissioners of the Exchequer, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate; the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Exchequer, either at the seat of Government or the agencies, being virtually vested in the board, itself made effectually independent of the power of the President by the tenure of office now proposed.

From this brief view of the appointing and removing power, it will be seen that the Executive patronage, by reason of the appointment to office, is very little, and the Executive power, by reason of the removal from office, is still less.

2. *As to the purchase of bills of exchange.*

To this feature of the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury the committee object: 1. That it would be exchanging the credit of the Government for the responsibility of individuals, and consequently expose the Government to great hazard and eventual loss: 2. That it might be used for political purposes, and for party favoritism: 3. That it would lead to fictitious dealings in exchange, without any real business basis.

The evils which would flow from all these sources need not be enlarged upon. They will at once strike the mind of every reflecting man.

But, aside from these objections, there are others which would induce the committee to reject this power to purchase exchange. To exercise it discreetly and safely, three things are necessary, namely, individual interest, individual sagacity, and individual vigilance: interest, to secure proper attention; sagacity, to distinguish real from fictitious operations; vigilance, to watch over the transactions from inception to maturity and payment. These qualities, from the nature of things, cannot be combined to the desired extent in a public officer, however faithful and honest he may be. He may intend, conscientiously, to discharge his duty; but in business operations of this description he cannot discharge it as an individual would transact his own business. It would, therefore, be dangerous to give this power, without incorporating the interests of individuals into the system, which is not proposed to be done.

The committee, however, propose in another mode to confer substantially the same benefits without any of the risks. This can be accomplished by authorizing the Exchequer and its agencies to sell and collect bills of exchange. In this there is no possible hazard.

1. As to selling. This may be done, either by one agency drawing a bill on another, on payment of the amount and premium in specie, or by accepting the bill payable at the agency where drawn, as will best comport with the state of accounts between them, and best promote the interests of all parties. This will answer all the purposes of buying or discounting bills of exchange. Buying or discounting bills on time is, in other words, a mode of anticipating funds. The legitimate object of a bill of exchange is not to anticipate, but to remit funds. These funds may be remitted, without the hazard, on the part of the Government, of the purchase of the bill, and at the same time accommodate equally well the individual to whom they belong. For example, if a merchant in New York has funds in Cincinnati, for which he is entitled to draw at sixty days, he may direct his correspondent there, at the end of that time, to deposite the amount in the agency at that place, and send him a bill at sight on the agency at New York, where he can receive the amount on presentation of the bill. In the mean time, if he wishes to anticipate his funds, he can get his note done at one of the local banks, whose business it is to discount, and rely upon the bill of his correspondent at Cincinnati to meet it at maturity.

2. As to collecting, the committee propose to authorize the Board of Exchequer and its agencies, under regulations to be prescribed by the board, to receive and collect such drafts and bills of exchange as may be deposited with them for that purpose, drawn on any place where an office of the Exchequer may be established; but that no advance or payment shall be made on such draft or bill until it shall have been actually collected, and advice received of such collection, when the proceeds shall be paid over to the person entitled to receive them, after deducting reasonable charges and commission.

The facilities afforded by this system for selling and collecting exchange will promote the interests of the whole country equally well with the power to purchase, and at the same time save the Government from the possibility of loss or hazard.

3. *As to the issue of Treasury notes on the credit of the Government.*

From the view taken of this subject by the committee, it is unnecessary to discuss the question as to how far the issue of Treasury notes, on the *credit* of the Government, to circulate as currency, is obnoxious to the constitutional objection to *bills of credit*.

The committee are of opinion that no paper should issue on the *credit* of the Government to circulate as currency.

There can be but two motives for the issue of such paper. 1. To anticipate the revenue to meet the engagements of the Government. 2. To aid the currency of the country by this addition to the circulating medium.

As to the first, the committee hold it wrong in principle for the Government to anticipate its revenues by this means. Its tendency would be to excessive issues, and to a reluctance on the part of the Government to levy adequate duties for revenue. Either result would be in the highest degree derogatory to our national character. The revenues of the country should always be adequate to the economical wants of the Government, and the Government should never have occasion to anticipate its revenues. But, if an emergency should happen when its means are not sufficient to meet its engagements, it may get the authority of Congress, as has often been done before, to issue Treasury notes, not as a currency, but as a means of borrowing; Treasury notes, bearing an interest, to be taken as an investment by capitalists, and not as a circulating medium for the People.

As to the second, the committee do not perceive how a currency issued on the *credit* of the Government can make any permanent addition to the circulating medium beyond the business wants of the country. Such a currency, if it could be put in circulation beyond those wants, would displace and send into retirement an equal amount of the local currency. So that the aggregate amount remaining would be the same as before. Any benefit to be derived by this better currency of the Government, if perchance a currency issued on its *credit* should eventually be better, would not compensate for the violation of what the committee deem a great and fundamental principle, namely, that no paper should issue on the *credit* of the Government to circulate as currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to issue $15,000,000 of Treasury notes, founded on a specie basis of $5,000,000. In other words, to issue a paper currency convertible into specie, in the ratio of three dollars of paper to one of specie. In ordinary banking operations this is deemed a perfectly safe ratio. In truth, the circulation of most banks is not regulated by the specie in their vaults. Their issues are sometimes in proportion to capital, and sometimes graduated by discounts. The ratio, however, of three to one has always been deemed safe in banking operations. But would it be a safe principle for the Government to adopt in regard to any paper it may issue to circulate as currency? The committee think not. The officers of Government cannot provide for contingencies and emergencies as individuals, or as banks controlled by individuals, can do. However faithful and honest they may be, and however conscientiously they may intend to discharge their duties, they have not the interest nor the means to provide for such occasions.

Individuals interested in, and concerned in, the management of banks, are always looking out and providing in advance for any sudden demand upon them for specie. And with all their interest, sagacity, and vigilance, they are not always able to provide against a suspension of specie payments. Will the officers of Government be any better able to provide against it? There might be a sudden and unexpected demand which would drain an agency at once of its specie. There might be a systematic operation and combination, from political or other motives, to accumulate the notes of an agency, and to present them suddenly and unexpectedly for redemption, and for the express purpose of compelling it to suspend specie payments. The effect would be not only to destroy the credit of the Government, but to disgrace it in the eyes of the world. The Government should not be so exposed. Its credit should always be beyond any possible contingency.

The committee, therefore, propose that no paper shall be issued on the *credit* of the Government to circulate as currency; but that a paper may be issued for that purpose, based upon *specie* on hand, *dollar for dollar*, and that the amount of such paper in circulation shall not in any case, nor under any circumstances, exceed the amount of specie holden for its redemption.

The paper thus issued is called *specie notes*, as being a currency based on *specie*, and as contradistinguished from Treasury notes, which are issued on the *credit* of the Government, not for currency, but as a means of borrowing.

These specie notes can, in no sense whatever, be obnoxious to an objection *as bills of credit*. They are not issued on the *credit* of the Government, but are issued on specie in deposite of an equal amount for their redemption. They pass by delivery, from hand to hand, as a currency, and the possessor of such a note holds it as evidence of ownership of the amount of specie which it represents, and to the possession of which he is entitled at any moment, on presentation of the note at the agency where issued. Until that time, the specie remains in the depository of the Government, is guarded by its authority, and the holder of the note has the responsibility of the Government for its safe custody.

These specie notes, issued upon the public revenue to the public creditor in the disbursements of the Government, and upon the deposites of individuals, would form a currency of the most perfect character—a currency combining all the conveniences of paper with the value of coin. They would everywhere be preferred to coin. They would be preferred by the public creditor, as well as by the whole community, because every one would know that the specie was resting in the Government depository for their redemption, and, with it, the guaranty of the Government for its safe-keeping.

The issue of such a paper, equal only in amount to the specie held for its redemption, will neither increase nor diminish the currency. Consequently, there will be no power on the part of the Government to expand or contract the currency—a power which the committee think should never be possessed or exercised by the Government. So far, therefore, as its action is concerned, it cannot cause a scarcity or abundance of money, and of course cannot injuriously affect the business of the country. There will be no inflation of the currency, or any rise or fall in the prices of commodities, through its instrumentality. The receipts and disbursements of the Government are so nearly equal that any expansion or contraction will be regulated by the business from which revenue is derived, and will only be a healthy action of the system.

Neither would the specie notes of a low denomination, be liable to the objection which is sometimes made to the small note circulation of the banks, namely, that of driving specie out of the country. On the contrary, the specie would remain under the safe custody of the Government for their redemption; and whilst these notes would form a more active and convenient circulating medium for the People than the specie they represent, the specie would remain at rest, and not be exposed to the casualties of circulation, by which it is often irrecoverably lost to the world. In this view of the matter, the committee see no objection to an issue of specie notes of a denomination corresponding to the small note circulation of the banks. Being free from all possible risk, and in no way obnoxious to the objections which are made to those notes, they would be peculiarly acceptable and beneficial to that most useful and respectable class, to wit, the small dealers and day-laborers throughout the country. They would feel that whilst Government is providing a currency of undoubted credit and safety for the larger business interests of the community, it is not unmindful of those of small means and of more humble occupation.

Under the proposed system, there is to be no power of *discount*, in any shape whatever. That must be left to the local institutions. To them it more appropriately belongs. Those institutions would feel the salutary influence of the operations of the Exchequer, in the frequent settlement of balances, and the consequent restraint upon overissues and excessive circulation. Its tendency would be to confine their discounts to business instead of accommodation paper—the only safe rule in fact for banking operations. Under such a rule, there would be no danger to the community from their contractions and expansions.

They would be regulated and controlled by the business of the country, and expand and contract with it. Their circulation would be increased at that season of the year when the products of industry are going forward to market, and would furnish the means of getting it there; and it would contract again when those operations have been performed, and the business has been consummated. This would be a sound and healthy action of the banking system, and would be much promoted by the practical operations of the Exchequer.

Would this system furnish a *uniform* currency? If by a *uniform* currency it is meant that the General Government shall undertake to furnish an *amount* of currency adequate to the wants of the whole country, the committee answer, no. It neither has the power nor the ability to do so. No measure which Congress can adopt, whether it be in the shape of a National Bank or otherwise, can supply an hundred millions or more of currency to meet the existing or increasing wants of the community—wants increasing by the rapid increase of population and the consequent augmentation of the products of domestic industry. From the adoption of the Constitution to the present time, the States have furnished by far the greater portion of this currency, and they will continue to furnish it. Their right to do so cannot be superseded by any action on the part of this Government. All that Congress can do, is to *infuse* into the great mass of the circulating medium of the country a currency issued under its authority, and of such undoubted credit, that, with the local currency of the States, when restored to a sound condition, shall together form a uniform currency throughout the country.

The currency of the local specie-paying banks in sound condition is as good for all practical purposes, within the sphere of its circulation, as any currency which this Government can issue. But such a circulation cannot extend beyond that sphere, and maintain itself alongside of such a currency as is proposed to be issued on the part of the Government. The experience and observation of every one demonstrate that a local currency, however sound, cannot have that universal credit which would attach to a currency of the General Government, founded on a specie basis, and carrying with it the responsibility of the Government for the safe custody of the specie which its represents. Neither would a local currency, though founded on a similar basis, possess that universal credit. And perhaps the most concise reason which can be given is, that one is local and the other general. To the General Government the people of the whole country look—to the State Government the people of the State look. The credit of the one, so far as currency is concerned, is universal; the credit of the other is local.

The currency of the New York banks, and the currency of the Kentucky banks, when paying specie, is as good for all practical purposes, within their respective spheres of circulation, as a Government currency. The same may be said of any other distant points. All that is wanting, then, to make a uniform currency over the whole Union, is one of such undoubted credit, and so universally known, that it will be as good in New York as in Kentucky, and as good in Maine as in Arkansas: a currency which, for travel and remittance, will enable one to go or send from one of these spheres of local circulation to another. This the proposed Government currency would do; and it would require but a moderate amount, compared with the whole circulation of the country. This amount would be furnished, 1. By the disbursement of the public revenues, in specie notes in payment to the public creditor, and which would be preferred by him to coin: 2. By the issue of such notes, on the deposites of specie by individuals, for the purpose of entering into general circulation. The greater amount of these specie notes would be issued from the agencies at the great commercial emporiums of the country, and would have a universal credit throughout the Union. The receipt and disbursement of twenty-five millions of public revenue, annually, would keep up an active circulation of an amount adequate to the disbursement of so large a sum; and which amount, with that which would be issued on private deposites, and in connexion with the selling and collecting of exchange, would be fully adequate, with a sound local circulation, to furnish a uniform currency throughout the country.

There would be no difficulty in keeping a sufficient amount in circulation to answer all the purposes for which they are intended. Although two-thirds or three-fifths of the revenue from customs is collected in the city of New York, still there is but a comparatively small portion of it disbursed there. The large disbursements of the Government are made in the West, for Indian treaties, Indian annuities, for the army, for military roads, fortifications and forts, for the improvement of lakes, harbors, and the channels of rivers, for the great variety of expenses for public buildings, internal improvements, and the civil administration of the Territories, with thousands of other disbursements which cannot be enumerated. All these would undoubtedly be paid in the specie notes of the Exchequer. And, although they are receivable for public dues, and the natural tendency would be to follow the course of trade to the Atlantic cities, still there would be counteracting causes to retain them there.

A large amount would be retained for land office money; and the smaller denominations, having entered into circulation amongst the People, would be retained in circulation by reason of its convenience and undoubted credit; and even the amount which should find its way to the Atlantic cities in payment of public dues, would at once be thrown back upon the West, in payment of the public creditors. The West would also receive a very large amount of this circulation from the emigrants of New England, New York, Virginia, and other Atlantic States, as well as from the vast influx of foreigners from the continent of Europe. All would deposite their specie in the Atlantic agencies, and take, in lieu of it, the specie notes of the Exchequer. On their arrival in the West, they would pay them into the land offices, instead of being subjected to the expense and risk of carrying specie, or any local currency on which they might be compelled to pay a large discount to procure specie. They would also use these specie notes in all their disbursements for the purchase of stock, and for the improvement of their farms. Again, the Eastern merchants would send these specie notes to pay their purchases of the products of the West. It seems to the committee that the West have an abundant store of this Government currency, and in connexion with the benefits which it would derive from exchanges, that its interests would be peculiarly promoted by the establishment of this system.

This paper circulation, based upon specie, dollar for dollar, will not *add* to the circulating medium of the country. The committee have before shown that it ought not to add to it. But it has many advantages over specie amongst these advantages are the following:

1. It will be the means of drawing forth from its hiding places specie that has been hoarded, to the estimated amount of several millions, and which, in its present condition, is of no use to its possessor nor to the country. The lack of confidence in individuals and banks as safe depositories, which caused this retirement of specie, will yield at once to the unbounded confidence inspired by the Exchequer, where specie notes are issued on a deposite of specie, and the safe custody of the deposite is guarantied by the Government for the redemption of the notes.

2. In the ratio of the increased velocity and economy which paper affords over specie, and to which may be added the high credit of this paper, it will impart a great activity, and consequently effectiveness to the circulating medium.

3. The local banks may be induced, to a great extent, to substitute this paper for their own.

4. It will prevent the depreciation of specie, by abrasion, whilst in circulation.

5. It will prevent its total loss to the country and to the world by shipwreck and other casualties.

6. It will afford the most convenient, safe, and valuable currency for travel.

7. It will be the best and safest remittance by mail, from one end of the Union to the other, for the payment of newspapers and periodicals, and other things requiring small sums, without the possibility of loss by depreciation to those who receive it.

8. It will tend to regulate the banks, and, by a frequent settling of balances, to bring them up to a sound circulation.

9. It will do much towards regulating exchanges, by means of its favorable action on the local currency.

In the view which the committee have thus far taken of the plan of a Fiscal Agent submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, they have suggested certain important modifications; and in order to give the Senate a more concise and connected view of the system, as they propose to modify it, they submit the following

PLAN.

I. A board to be established in the Treasury Department, at the Seat of Government, to be called the Exchequer of the United States.—The board to be composed of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be removed from office only with the like concurrence of the Senate, and for physical inability, incompetency, neglect, or violation of duty. The President to communicate to the Senate the particular reasons of the proposed removal. For like causes the President may suspend a commissioner and appoint a temporary substitute, and within the first week of the ensuing session of the Senate lay before that body the reasons of such suspension, and, if the Senate concur, the commissioner to be removed, if not, to be restored.

II. The Board of Exchequer to establish agencies, as it may deem necessary and expedient for the public service, limiting the number to as few as the exigencies of the service will admit, and in no case to exceed two in any State or Territory.

III. The Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the inferior officers of the board, and also the officers of the agencies, on the recommendation of the board, and to remove them for physical inability, incompetency, neglect, or violation of duty, on like recommendation.

IV. The Exchequer and its officers to be the general agents of the Government for receiving, safe-keeping and disbursing the public moneys. The public moneys from all sources received to be paid into the Exchequer and its agencies.

V. The Exchequer and its agencies to receive on deposite gold or silver coin, or bullion, and to issue specie notes for the same, to be redeemed at the agency where issued. Said notes to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent, and endorsed by him when issued at such agency.

VI. The Exchequer and agencies, on the deposite of gold or silver coin, or bullion, to draw and accept bills of exchange, and to receive a premium not exceeding two per centum. Also, to collect drafts or bills, but to make no advance or payment till advised of the collection, and to charge a reasonable commission for collection and exchange.

VII. All specie notes issued, either in payment of the public creditor, or on the deposites of individuals, never to exceed the actual amount of specie on hand for their redemption, *dollar for dollar*.

VIII. Dues to the United States to be paid in gold or silver coin in specie, or in the notes of banks immediately convertible into specie at the place where received. The Exchequer and agencies to settle weekly, or oftener, the balances with the banks.

IX. The Exchequer and agencies to keep separate and distinct sets of books; to enter and record in one set all transactions respecting the collection, keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue, and transmitting the public moneys from place to place, for the service of the Government; and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from the operations in exchange and other transactions not on Government account.

X. The Exchequer may appoint as agent any specie-paying bank; but such bank is not authorized to receive private deposites, or to accept or sell bills or drafts, on account of the Exchequer.

XI. The Exchequer and agencies to act as commissioners of loans and pension agents, and generally to render all facilities in transferring and disbursing the public funds. Full and exact accounts of the board and agencies to be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he to report to Congress. Necessary rooms and vaults to be provided. Statistics to be taken, and penalties prescribed, and strict examinations made.

The details of the above plan are fully carried out in the bill which accompanies this report.

The committee, then, propose a system free from all risk, and of perfect safety; a system in which there is not the possibility of hazard to the community, and none to the Government except in the *keeping* of the public money. This is a risk which must always be incurred on the part of the Government. It is inseparable from any system which can be proposed or adopted. If it be supposed, as it has been by many, that the public money would be safer in a bank of the United States, or under the State bank deposite system, the committee have already shown that both those modes of keeping it are utterly out of the question. They therefore adopt, at the principal agencies, the only one left, namely, the custody of individuals appointed for the express purpose by the Government, with as ample sureties and under such penalties as the law is capable of providing.

This system is designed for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenues, and, through its operations, to furnish a uniform currency and to equalize exchanges.

The committee have already shown in what way it would furnish a uniform currency; and they have no doubt that the specie notes which would be put in circulation by it, would in amount exceed the circulation of the late Bank of the United States. The average circulation of that institution during the existence of its charter was about $10,000,000, and its average amount of specie on hand short of $6,000,000. In some years its specie *equalled*, in others *exceeded* its circulation. And but for its expansions, commencing in 1829, and continued to the expiration of its charter, its average circulation would not have much exceeded its average specie on hand. It cannot be doubted, then, that the circulation of the Exchequer will equal, if not exceed, that of the Bank of the United States. And if the Bank of the United States furnished a uniform currency, then the Exchequer will be capable of doing the same; and that, too, without any risk to the community, or hazard to the credit of the Government.

This, when accomplished, will do much towards equalizing exchanges. The ruinous rates of exchange between remote sections of the country result, essentially, from the depreciation of the local currency.

If the paper circulation of New York and New Orleans were both of the value of specie, and the balance of trade between the two places, by reason of the interchange of commodities, were merely nominal, exchange between those distant points would be at par. But if the balance of trade were in favor of New York, then a bill drawn at New Orleans on New York would command a premium equal to freight, insurance, interest, and other necessary charges for remitting specie. But whilst the paper circulation of New York, by reason of its convertibility, is of the value of specie, and that of New Orleans is depreciated because of the suspension of its banks, a bill drawn at the latter place on the former, and paid for in depreciated paper, would command a premium equal to the cost and charges of remitting specie, added to the amount of the depreciation of the local paper below the value of specie. The reverse would be the case, under these circumstances, with a bill drawn in New York on New Orleans. No regular business, without great sacrifice, can sustain itself under such a ruinous rate of exchange. The uniform currency which will be furnished by the operations of the Exchequer will do much towards curing this great evil.

But there is another feature in this system by which the exchanges will be perfectly accommodated; which is, the power to sell and collect exchange. The committee have heretofore adverted to this; and, on this whole subject, have consulted some of the ablest, most practical, and experienced men; and their own views are fully confirmed by the information derived from such high sources. They cannot, in any way, so well illustrate this branch of it, and its beneficial effects on the sound local banks, together with other advantages, as by briefly embodying the following views which have thus been communicated to them.

A bill drawn by one agency on another, in any remote part of the United States, will be as good as specie within the commercial sphere of the emporium where the agency is located at which payment is to be made, and may generally be negotiated above par by any holder within that sphere, and at a rate in some measure proportioned to his distance from its commercial centre. If, for instance, a merchant in Cincinnati wishes to remit money to a manufacturer in Connecticut, a bill drawn by the agency in Cincinnati, where the deposite is made, on the agency in New York, would be worth a half per cent. more than specie to the payee.

Exchanges through the agencies will meet all the exigencies of the markets. It not unfrequently happens that New Orleans is indebted to Ohio for agricultural products; Ohio to New York for manufactured goods, domestic or imported; and New York to New Orleans for cotton. Every well-informed merchant in those several sections will be advised of the state of the markets. A New Orleans merchant wishes to remit to Ohio. He deposites his specie in the agency at New Orleans, and gets the same office to accept his own bill of exchange for $1,000, payable to the order of his Ohio correspondent, and transmits it accordingly. This will be above *par* in the Ohio market, because it is a good remittance for New York, where bills on New Orleans command a premium. It is bought by an Ohio merchant, who remits it to New York in payment for goods; and from New York it is sent to New Orleans to pay for cotton. Upon its arrival it is presented to the agency where it was accepted, and the specie is ready for its redemption. The holder, however, not willing to be burdened with the specie, will generally prefer the specie notes of the agency. Thus this $1,000 in specie, after paying a small premium at the agency, will have paid more than its amount in two remote markets; sent a safe and convenient currency of $1,000 into the channels of commerce, and is still at rest sustaining this amount of circulation.

The use of bills of exchange will not be superseded by the specie notes of the Exchequer. The former have always been preferred, and were extensively used under the two National Banks, when their paper, in sound credit, had every advantage which this will possess of being made such a substitute. This proof from experience is conclusive. One ground of preference, which has always been appreciated here and in Europe, is, that bills of exchange are more safe than bank notes, as they offer no temptation to robbery or embezzlement; and as several may be sent of the same tenor and date by different conveyances, (in which case no loss will be sustained if any one arrives in safety,) the risk may easily be reduced almost to an impossibility. The perfect character of these bills of exchange, from their undoubted credit, will generally give them a preference over others. They will never be protested for want of funds at any office where they are payable. No embarrassment can result from the necessity of transmitting specie from office to office. The occasions are very rare (and if this system were in operation they would be still more rare) in which specie needs to be removed; as, for almost every purpose, good paper is preferred. The paper of one office would generally be as good as specie in most others. If a deposite were made in New York to meet a draft on the office in New Orleans, this latter office would prefer the New York paper to coin in the common state of exchanges. When the system has been some time in operation, specie will have found its proper places of repose, and movements of it would seldom be required. Should an apprehension be entertained that the retirement of specie into the agencies would embarrass the banks, it will be dissipated by a little reflection upon the operations already described. Those officers are bound to deliver, at the time of deposite, an amount in paper equal to the amount received in specie. That paper will take the place of the specie which it represents, and the same portion of it will be deposited by merchants and others who keep their accounts in banking institutions as of the specie for which it is a substitute. As it will be a light and convenient circulation, it will mingle more with the paper of banks of sound credit in common commercial operations, and consequently be more frequently used in making payments upon discounted notes and other indebtedness to moneyed institutions, than specie now is. When possessed by a bank, it has all the value of specie. If means are wanted for a deposite in an agency, this paper will be received of a bank for that purpose as readily as specie. Should gold and silver be wanted for exportation, or any other extraordinary demand, the bank which possesses this paper has the certain means of converting it at pleasure into the article required. Every bill of exchange payable at these offices will, at its maturity, restore to circulation, either in specie or this sound paper, the amount deposited for its procurement. Indeed, it is difficult to foster a doubt that, in regard to the means of redeeming their own emissions, the banks will possess more ample resources than at present. It is true that the channels of commerce will be partially filled with a medium of sound and imperishable credit, which will stand the shock of every possible vicissitude except the subversion of the Government. But this will promote the strength of the banking institutions no less than the stability of the currency. From the establishment of a national corporation with a large specie capital, the banks were apprehensive of sustaining injury by the great and sudden withdrawment of the precious metals from their possession. But the agencies can produce no such embarrassment; for their progress will be too gradual to cause any convulsion, and the immediate restoration to the market of a medium of equal amount and value with that which is withdrawn will enable those institutions at any time to command the specie which they require. As a just price is to be paid for exchanges, it is believed that all the expenses of conducting the business of the Exchequer and its agencies will be defrayed from that source, and probably a much larger sum may be realized. The losses of the currency by fire, shipwreck, and other casualties, as shown in the experience of banks, would not be an inconsiderable item of gain. A small premium, say a half or quarter of one per cent., might reasonably be exacted of depositors, if hereafter deemed necessary, upon notes issued in exchange for specie. While this system will furnish the desired means for the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, and all the requisite facilities for exchanges between different sections of the country, as well as create a sound and convenient currency, it is exempt from the objectionable features of other modes of effecting, in part or in whole, the same objects, heretofore presented for consideration. It authorizes no banks or other corporations, no discounts, no lending on credit in any form whatever, no expansion of the currency by public drafts or otherwise, no paper money resting on the credit of the Government and depending on accruing revenues for redemption. It confers no extent of Executive patronage or influence. No officer can be either appointed or removed by the President without the concurrence of the Senate, and only for certain specified causes. It confers no discretionary powers by which partialities may be indulged in behalf of a personal or political favorite. Whoever presents his specie notes or bills of exchange at maturity is entitled to his specie, and whoever presents his specie is entitled to the paper which he selects. The rights of every applicant are defined by law, and his transactions at the agency are of the simplest character. The laws of trade, and not any superintending board or public agent, decide the amount of deposites, bills of exchange, and paper currency. The wants and means of individuals composing the community will best regulate the proportions of paper and specie, in the absence of all artificial restraint and supervision of the Government. Another important consideration which the committee would add to these views is, that whilst the operations of the Exchequer would tend to promote the real interests of the sound banks, it would, at the same time, tend to drive into liquidation the unsound ones. Banking capital, which has so enormously increased within a few years past, would be reduced. There would, eventually, only enough remain to answer the commercial and other business wants of the country. The large surplus of capital which sought investment in banks for the exorbitant profits of those institutions, under an inflated and unnatural state of the currency, would retire, and perform the more legitimate office of permanent loans, on bond and mortgage, to the agricultural interest of the community. One great evil which the country has experienced has been from the withdrawal of capital from the farming interest to invest it in banking operations. That interest, from the very nature of their business, ought not to be driven to bank accommodations. They should be able to command permanent instead of temporary loans. Any system, therefore, which should aid the retirement of the surplus banking capital would greatly benefit the substantial producing classes of the country.

From what has been said, it will be seen that the Exchequer will furnish a uniform currency and effectually equalize exchanges. It has no discounting power, like that of the late Bank of the United States: a power which was the principal source of all the difficulties and of the subsequent disasters of that institution. In order to make dividends, it was necessary to employ its enormous capital in the shape of discounts. The great portion of those discounts was not based upon legitimate business paper. They were long loans, stock loans, accommodation loans, permanent loans. And one reason for this was, that, within the sphere of the operations of the bank, there was not enough of legitimate business paper to employ its capital. There was, therefore, a kind of necessity of employing it otherwise; and that apparent necessity, in the otherwise disastrous state of the times, has led to its final overthrow.

The Exchequer will possess all the benefits of a Bank of the United States without its attendant evils. It is powerful to do good, but powerless to do harm. The immediate effect of the adoption of the measure will be, once more to restore the confidence of the country. That confidence is everywhere impaired. It is impaired in individuals; it is impaired in banks, it is impaired in our State Governments, and even shaken in the General Government. The People require some action on the part of Congress which shall restore it. That can only be done by the adoption of a system like the one proposed; a system which, in its leading features, is perfectly unassailable. It will lay the foundation of public confidence so broad and so deep that it cannot be shaken. That confidence, once restored, will extend itself throughout the country, and peace and plenty will follow in its train.

But, if any suppose this system will not accomplish all that its friends anticipate, it will certainly accomplish much; and inasmuch as we can do nothing else, and we know there is no possible danger in it, why should we hesitate to try it? We shall at all events have established one great and fundamental principle—a principle which lies at the bottom of this currency question, namely, that it is the right and duty of this Government, in the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, to aid in furnishing a uniform currency and equalizing the exchanges of the country: and if, in the judgment of any, the measure does not go far enough, we shall have a stock on which we can engraft hereafter such further provisions as shall come within the constitutional power of Congress—within the great principles which have been laid down—and such as shall be deemed expedient and justified by public sentiment.

The system can be tried without risk, and during a period when there can be no hope of any other favorite measure. If, on trial, it shall be found to answer the purposes for which it is intended, the necessity of a National Bank will be superseded, and its friends will have no reason nor desire to urge it. If it should not answer those purposes, then the opponents of a National Bank may become satisfied that such an institution is the only remedy for the evils of a deranged and disordered currency. But until some such system be adopted, it may well be doubted whether, in the present aspect and past experience of our banking institutions, the People can be brought into the support of a National Bank.

Shall we, then, fold our arms, and deliberately resolve to do nothing? Can the friends of a National Bank, as well as the friends of the Sub-Treasury, justify themselves to their constituents or the country in such a course? These are questions for grave consideration. Both these systems, in one shape and another, have been discredited; and with no present prospect of either of them being re-established. What then remains to be done? The People expect and require action at our hands. The committee present the Exchequer plan, free from the objections which were urged against it on its original introduction—a plan which, in their judgment, unites the benefits without the evils of the others; and ask for it that consideration which it is so justly entitled to receive.

In proposing the bill, which the committee now submit to the Senate, an attempt has been made, as far as possible, to consult the views and avoid the objections of all parties, as disclosed in the history and discussions of the several plans heretofore suggested for accomplishing the same objects, and it is submitted in the hope that the attempt will prove successful.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CLAY.

It is true, it appears, that Senator Clay resigns the seat in the Senate which he has so long most honorably and usefully filled. The following copy of his letter of resignation (to take effect on the 31st instant,) is copied from the Philadelphia papers:

WASHINGTON, SENATE CHAMBER,
February 16, 1842.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Kentucky.

When I last had the honor of an appointment as one of the United States Senators from Kentucky, I intimated, in my letter of acceptance, the probability of my not serving out the whole term of six years. In consequence of there having been two extra sessions of Congress, I have already attended, since that appointment, as many sessions of Congress as ordinarily happen during a Senatorial term, without estimating my services at the present session.

I have for several years desired to retire into private life, but have been hitherto prevented from executing my wish by considerations of public duty. I should have resigned my seat in the Senate at the commencement of the present session but for several reasons—one of which was, that the General Assembly did not meet until nearly a month after Congress, during which time the State would not have been fully represented, or my successor would have had only the uncertain title of an Executive appointment.

The time has now arrived when, I think, without any just reproach, I may quit the public service, and bestow some attention on my private affairs, which have suffered much by the devotion of the largest part of my life in the public councils. If the Roman veteran had a title to his discharge after thirty years' service, I, who have served a much longer period, may justly claim mine.

I beg leave, therefore, to tender to the General Assembly, and do now hereby tender, my resignation of the office which I hold of Senator in the Senate of the United States, from the State of Kentucky, to take effect on the 31st day of March, 1842; and I request that the General Assembly will appoint my successor, to take his seat on that day. I have fixed that day to allow me an opportunity of assisting in the completion of some measures which have been originated by me.

I embrace this occasion to offer to the General Assembly my most profound and grateful acknowledgment for the numerous and distinguished proofs which I have been honored of its warm attachment and generous confidence during a long series of years.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. CLAY.

News was received yesterday that a party of 20 warriors had gone into Tampa, and surrendered themselves for emigration. Their chief's name is *Assinowah*. He is one of the Southern Indians, and has a name nobody has ever heard of before. Another account states the number to be 260 Indians."—*St. Augustine Herald.*

Bankrupt Law.—It has been decided in the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburg, that after an individual has made application for the benefit of the Act, he is not liable to be arrested for any of the debts embraced in his schedule. In the case of an individual so arrested, he was released on a *habeas corpus* and the costs thrown on the creditor.

TEMPERANCE IN OHIO.

In Franklin County, Ohio, the number of persons who have recently attached themselves to the temperance pledge, is over 1700, and in Highland County, the number is estimated at 1512.

The Hocking Valley Gazette contains a letter from a correspondent at Columbus, from which we extract the following paragraph:

Nearly ever *toper* in Columbus is reformed; one man who three months ago was a drunken sot, drank up all his earnings, and his wife and children had not been to church in two years for want of decent clothes, came to the Temperance meeting and brought all his family with him comfortably dressed—bringing his children forward to the light, he called on all his drunken comrades to look. Says he, "You never saw my children before with a shoe on their feet, or a *dud* on their back sufficient to cover their nakedness; now see how comfortably they are clothed; see how comfortable my wife looks; she is not ashamed of me now—God bless her—I am proud of her." When he named his children's shoes, a little girl close by spoke out, "See me got new shoes, Ma's got a new shawl, and Mr. —— is make Will a new coat." The scene was most affecting.

Important from Mexico, if true.—Capt. Andrews, of the schooner C. C. Zabriskie, arrived yesterday from Matamoros, which place he left on the 14th inst., states that in coming over the bar he was informed a battle had taken place between a surveying party of Texians and five hundred Mexicans, and that of the former 198 were killed. The battle, it is believed, took place between the Nueces and Rio Grande.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.

March 8, 1842. 92-t

MILL STONES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, some first rate MILL STONES, which he will warrant to be a good article. They can be purchased on a credit, until tried and proved, and if not first rate can be returned free of charge.

By writing to me I will haul them any distance under one hundred miles, at a reasonable rate for hauling.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

Near Carthage, Moore County, N. C.
March 8, 1842. 8

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1842.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting held at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th of March, Colin McRae, [illegible] was called to the Chair, and John Cade and [illegible] Johnson appointed Secretaries.

[illegible] A T Smith, Esq. stated the objects of the meeting in a forcible speech, which he concluded by [illegible] to appoint a committee to draft resolutions [for the] action of the meeting. The Chairman appointed Messrs E J Hale, S W Tillinghast, William [illegible], Dr John McKay, A Morrison, Dr B W [illegible], Alex'r McLean, George Holmes, John S Pearson, Daniel McNeill, John McLauchlin, and [illegible] A T Smith, who, after retiring for a few [illegible], reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Cumberland county [illegible] of the holding of a Convention at Raleigh [illegible] of April, and that we will appoint 76 Delegates to represent us therein.

Resolved, That our Delegates be requested to give [illegible] support to that sound Whig and honest [illegible] JOHN M. MOREHEAD, as a candidate for re-[illegible] to the office which he has so satisfactorily [illegible] his present term of service; and that we [illegible] him our energetic efforts to sustain him, [illegible] those Whig principles which we hold [illegible] essential to the liberties and prosperity of [illegible] country.

Resolved, That we have heard with unmingled [illegible] of the probability of Mr Clay's being in[illegible] visit the State during the sitting of the Convention, and that we heartily unite in the invitation extended to him by our fellow-citizens of Wake. [illegible] we regret his retirement from that theatre of [illegible] the Senate of the United States, we trust [illegible] may yet be spared to his country, that [illegible] soon call him to the helm of State, which [illegible] well calculated to direct with safety and [illegible]

Resolved, That we view the conduct of John [illegible] since he was elevated by a sad dispensation [of Pro]vidence to the Presidential Chair, as injurious [to the b]est interests of the country, treacherous to [the party] which unfortunately elected him Vice [President,] and violative of his own previously declared principles. Wherefore we are impelled to [illegible] connection with, and utterly abjure all [responsib]ility for, his administration of the public [illegible]

The following gentlemen were nominated as Delegates: [illegible] Colin McRae, Henry Elliott, Wm Betts, [illegible] Walton, Hector McNeill, Isham Carver Jr, [illegible] Evans Sen, Wm T Smith, Stephen Sen[illegible], [illegible] McKay, John L Atkins, Col. A S Mc[illegible], [illegible] Christopher Munroe, Thos Robinson, E W [illegible], John McArn, Geo D Hubbard, C Lutterloh, E J Hale, S W Tillinghast, Wm McMillan, Dr [illegible] McKay, A Morrison, Dr B W Robinson, Alex McLean, George Holmes, A A T Smith, J S Pearson, [illegible] McNeill, John McLauchlin, Jas Evans, [illegible] D Cameron, Charles Benbow, Jas Colvin, H [illegible], W McL McKay, John McLean, Arch'd [illegible], Alex'r McAlister Jun., Alex'r McPherson, [illegible] McDougald, Daniel Cameron (mill,) Alex'r [illegible], Neill Jones, Arch'd Holmes, T H Byrne, [illegible] Rose, Alfred Jackson, John Holmes, A W [illegible], Walter Draughon, Duncan McCormick, E [illegible] Winslow, John C [illegible], John Cade, Dan'l Johnson, A W Steele, J W Wooten, Thos McLaurin, L [illegible], Alex'r Elliott, [illegible] Graham, Duncan [illegible], Foster Mason sen, C J Orrell, Wm G [illegible], Joseph Baker, C T Gardner, David Mc[illegible], [illegible] John Shaw (town,) Alex Strange, [illegible] G Deming, Farquhard Campbell, [illegible] Jas Dodd, Jno McRae (Rockfish.)

[illegible] S W Tillinghast, Esq. introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to tender the [illegible] of the Whigs of the County of Cumberland to HENRY CLAY, should he visit North Carolina.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee, viz: Messrs S W Tillinghast, John D Eccles, [illegible] Robinson, E J Hale, John Smith, [illegible], [illegible] sen, E L Winslow, Peter McKellar, [illegible], and Dr John McKay.

The Delegation was, on motion, authorized to fill [illegible] their body, and the proceedings were [illegible] published, and then the meeting adjourned [illegible] Thursday the 31st inst.

COLIN McRAE, *Chairman*.

[illegible] } *Secretaries.*
[illegible] JOHNSON, }

WHIG MEETINGS.—Halifax county has appointed [illegible] Delegates to the State Convention. [illegible] appointed Delegates. [illegible] Delegates. [illegible] warmly seconded the invitation [illegible] to visit the Convention.

MR. CLAY.—No reply had been received at Raleigh [illegible], to the invitation extended to Mr. [illegible] visit North Carolina during the sitting of [the] State Convention. The Register hopes to announce his acceptance on Friday. We learn from Washington that the invitation had been received [by] Mr. Clay, and would be replied to in a few days. We have every reason to hope that he will come, as his resignation takes effect four days before the meeting of the Convention, and he is said to contemplate a visit to his daughter at New Orleans, so [that] this would be in his way.

THE ARSENAL.—A very natural feeling of [illegible] has been exhibited here, at an intimation [from] the Chief of the Ordnance Department, [that] work at the North Carolina Arsenal would [be] stopped, and the establishment reduced from an [illegible] of Construction to one of Deposite merely. We have the satisfaction of stating, that our Representative, Mr. Deberry, has promptly instituted an [inquiry] into the designs of the War Department, and [is] determined to resist this unceremonious attempt to [illegible] law of Congress, at the will of the Executive Branch. We hope soon to hear something further [on] the subject.

The contemplated change is not the less odious [illegible] because of the belief that our interests are to be [illegible] to those of Charleston.

TEMPERANCE.—During his late visit to this [illegible], Mr. Carey was remarkably successful in [illegible] upon the good sense of many habitual [illegible] and inducing them to renounce the use of intoxicating liquors. May none of them ever [illegible] their pledge, but may all realize those blessed [illegible] which so often follow a happy reformation, [illegible] where there are a wife and children to be cherished and defended from this world's evils. Two Societies were formed, the Washington Society and [a] Juvenile Society. The following are the officers [of] the first:—

Major John P. Leonard, President,
John Waddill, Jr., } Vice Presidents,
Henry Branbert, }
Henry H. Potter, Recording Secretary,
John M. Stedman, Corresponding Secretary,
William Nott, Treasurer,
Hamilton Mitchell, }
Wm. T. Frizell, }
John S. Rabotean, }
Wm. McL. McKay, } *Standing Committee.*
Harvey Leete, }
Samuel Cain, }

We are indebted to Messrs. Graham, Washington, [and] Deberry, for various public documents. Among [th]ose received from Mr. Deberry, is an immense volume containing the Census statistics, an invaluable book of reference.

John J. Crittenden has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay.

AN ANCIENT WRONG REDRESSED.—In April, 1827, a letter from Carter Beverly, Esq. of Virginia, to a Virginian friend of his then in this town, was published in the Observer, in which Mr. Beverly detailed a public conversation with Gen. Jackson, at the Hermitage, in the course of which the General said, "that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends that if they would promise, *for him, not* to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would, in *one hour*, make *him*, Jackson, the President. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromit himself; and unless most *openly and fairly* made the President, by Congress, he would never receive it. He declared that he said to them he would see the whole earth sink under him before he would *bargain* or intrigue for it."

Immediately after this publication, Gen. Jackson and his friends attempted to maintain the truth of his assertion; whilst Mr. Clay utterly denied it, and defied the shadow of proof of its truth.

Mr. Beverly has now, after the lapse of 15 years, written a letter to Mr. Clay, expressing the deep regret which he has long felt for the part he took in propagating the slander, as he admits, most unqualifiedly, that it was.

In view of our own agency in circulating Mr. Beverly's letter in 1827, and of a recent attempt falsely to represent us as vouching for the truth of the charge that Mr. Clay had been bribed to vote for Mr. Adams in 1824, we think it proper to say, that we have long ago disavowed any belief in that charge. The Beverly letter was published in April 1827; it produced a great number of statements, from Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Markley and others, extending over the year 1827. Finally, at the close of that year, after all the testimony on both sides had been elicited, we said as follows:—

FROM THE OBSERVER OF DECEMBER 20, 1827.

"It will be recollected that the first appearance of these charges in any thing like a tangible shape, and backed by a "responsible accuser," was caused by the appearance in this paper of a letter giving the substance of words spoken by Gen. Jackson; which letter was soon after avowed by the author, and the language attributed to Gen. Jackson *more than assumed by him*. For the publication of that letter we take no blame to ourselves; because it was done in discharge of a paramount obligation of public journalists to expose, on proper evidence the corruption of the public servants. We believed that we had such evidence. That we had not, and that the charges could not be sustained, after having been made, is the fault of others.

"We feel bound to say, that in our opinion the charge of bargain has not been sustained by *proof*."

To give the greater force to this declaration of our confidence in Mr. Clay's integrity, it should be borne in mind, that we were then supporting the claims of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and utterly opposed, upon what we then thought good grounds, to the administration of Mr. Adams and his Secretary of State Mr. Clay.

This is not the first time, in the course of a long political life, that we have had the satisfaction of looking back upon an act of justice to a political opponent.

It may be proper to add, that we always thought Mr. Clay's acceptance of office under Mr. Adams, was an *error*, into which he was led by the persuasions of his friends. There is a conscious integrity which often prompts a man to do an act which guilt would shrink from, and that, we are sure, was Mr. Clay's feeling. But it is better for a public man to "avoid all appearance of evil."

On this subject the Wilmington Chronicle has the following paragraph:—

As germain to this matter of the long standing slander on Mr. Clay of "bribery and corruption" in his taking office under Mr. Adams, we may mention a fact, which we believe has heretofore been made public through the press, but is not we presume much known. It is this. When the late Judge Seawell of this State was in Washington as a commissioner under the Spanish Treaty, (we think,) being one day in the office of Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, he asked him how he happened to take office under Mr. Adams, when his motives in doing so were so liable to be censured by the nation. Mr. Clay replied that he had foreseen all that he had to encounter, and had well considered it—that distrusting his own judgment, he had, on receiving the invitation from Mr. Adams to accept the post of Secretary of State, written to Mr. John Forsyth and Mr. Louis M'Lane, (both of whom at that time belonged to the Crawford party,) asking their advice as to what course he should pursue. Each of these gentlemen answered in writing—and their notes were exhibited to Judge Seawell, by Mr. Clay—urging him to accept the tender made by Mr. Adams, by all means; saying that he owed it to himself, to his country, and to the Crawford party; in reality using the most forcible arguments to prevail upon Mr. C. to become Secretary of State. Doubtless, Mr. Clay has these notes in his possession still.

FRAUD IN COTTON.—A bale of cotton was purchased last week for one of the Factories, from Joseph Hayes of Marion District, S. C., evidently packed in a wet state, so much so as to render the whole bale worthless. Being satisfied that Hayes was not the guilty man, he was allowed to refund the money, and take his cotton home. It was packed at William Foard's gin and press, in Marion District S. C.

As this is an indictable offence, we caution ginners and the public to beware.

There is every reason to fear that another of the British Steam Ships has shared the sad fate of the President. The Caledonia, one of Cunard's Royal Mail Line, was advertised to sail, and doubtless did sail, from England on the 4th February. As she has not arrived, the probability is that she is lost. More than double the time of her usual trips has elapsed.

The latest European news is by the H. Hudson, at New York, with dates to the 19th Jan. There is nothing of importance.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Paulding, and Mr. Stevenson of Va., are now on a visit to Mr. Singleton, of S. C., where they will doubtless meet Mr. McDuffie, and other lights of Locofocoism. The Ex-President declined the offer of a Public Dinner in Charleston.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the U. States has decided a case settling the right of a man to apprehend a runaway slave in the Free States. The case arose on an indictment, under a law of Pennsylvania of 1826, of Edward Prigg and others, for apprehending and carrying to Maryland, a negro slave, the said law making that act a felony, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Judge Story delivered the opinion of the Court, the Chief Justice and all the Judges concurring, that the Pennsylvania law is unconstitutional. The opinion distinctly affirms the right of an owner or his agent to seize his slave wherever he may find him. That the law of Congress on the subject is the supreme law of the land, no State having a right to pass any law to qualify, impede, or control the remedy given by act of Congress. That no State has authority to pass any law to carry into effect the Constitutional provision; that authority belonging exclusively to Congress.

Some of the Judges differed on minor points; but all concurred in the conclusion to which the Court arrived.

MR. HENRY'S LETTER.—As we choose that our readers shall see Mr. Henry's own words when we propose to comment upon them, (a courtesy and justice which he and his organ take especial care not to reciprocate,) we make the following extract from his Letter:—

"The disasters and ruin of centuries, by the baleful influence of this ruling power, have been compressed into the fatal—the ever memorable year—the Whig year, 1841! when the Whig leaders, infatuated with power—faithless to their solemn pledges and promises, proposed no good, but contrived every mischievous measure that could aggravate the sufferings, and mock the calamities of a people they had *most cruelly deceived*.

They have brought the affairs of the country to a dangerous crisis—too serious for them now to dare to deride the public sufferings by midnight debaucheries and drunken processions; *when*, the people must take the affairs of the country into their own hands, by dismissing from their service, these unprofitable servants, who have practised extravagance where they promised economy—imposed taxes and a public debt, where they promised relief—proscribed democrats for opinion's sake, where they promised toleration—are planning a paper-making, corrupting U. S. Bank, when they promised a sound currency—have produced hard times and low prices, when they promised good times and high prices—in fine, who having quarrelled and separated into two parties, from an avowed distrust of each others' honesty and sincerity (shamelessly bruited to the world) have sunk *the credit of the Government in the dust*. The Secretary of the Treasury announces to Congress the astounding fact, that the Treasury is bankrupt, and that he cannot borrow money upon the faith of the Federal Government—the country has lost all confidence in the honesty and ability of these men to conduct its affairs! Whoever beheld such a state of things before! The Federal Government, and the States overwhelmed with a debt of between two and three hundred millions; in a time of peace their credit dishonored, and not able to borrow a dollar to meet the pressing exigencies of the country. How appalling would be the crisis were the country suddenly plunged into a war with England! when the alternatives would seem to be, to starve under the heavy hand of taxation, to die by the sword, or yield up ignominiously the liberties of the country."

It is difficult to comment upon such gross statements as the above, in language becoming a proper self-respect, and without the employment of terms suited to such a farrago of slander and deception.—That a man of Mr. Henry's reputed intelligence should charge the Whigs with having, by their influence, or rule, produced all the present disasters and ruin, by their measures in the short space of ten months, cannot be spoken of in any other terms than as a mark of gross ignorance, or a deliberate, unqualified, slander. He ought to know, and we believe he does know, that the Whigs have not produced these disasters and ruin. He cannot point to one single Whig measure which has contributed even to produce them. We defy any one to point out such a measure. Indeed, he himself convicts himself of the slander, when, in the same breath, he charges the Whigs with aggravating the *sufferings* and mocking the *calamities* of the people, and with promising *relief*. Again, in another part of his letter he says,—

"In October 1839, the U. S. Bank led off with another suspension,—all the State Banks, followed, and in a few short months, *this mass of superincumbent debt, fell with a mighty crash upon the people, under the weight of which they have been groaning, and will continue to groan for years to come*."

We say that this is a complete refutation, by Mr. Henry himself, of Mr. Henry's charge that the Whigs have caused the present disasters and ruin. Immediately succeeding this refutation, is the following sentence:—

"The Whig leaders took advantage of this state of public distress, raised a false clamor against Mr. Van Buren's administration, as the cause of this ruin—made lavish promises of reform—maddened the public mind by angry appeals to the passions and imaginations of the people, and by means *most foul*, expelled the Democrats from power in 1840."

The following would be a much more correct substitute for this sentence:—

"Mr. Henry takes advantage of this state of public distress, raises a false clamor against the Whigs, as the cause of this ruin—makes lavish promises of reform—maddens the public mind by angry appeals to the passions and imaginations of the people, and by means *most foul*, attempts to expel the Whigs from power in 1842."

Mr. Henry's charge that the Whigs have been faithless to their pledges, is so far true as it regards Mr. Tyler and his corporal's guard, *and no further*. They have been faithless to their pledges—the Whig party has not. The Whigs pledged themselves to restrict the Presidential eligibility to one term: to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the States: to establish a sound paper currency, and thus restore the public prosperity; to reduce the public expenses: to proscribe proscription: to pass a bankrupt law: And so far as they have had the power, they have literally fulfilled their pledges. Mr. Tyler has not fulfilled his pledges. He is a Traitor; a Locofoco; and he has prevented the accomplishment of the entire Whig scheme of policy. It is possible that what the Whigs have done may not seem good to Mr. Henry, but we are not aware of any special pledge they ever made to adopt such a policy as *he* might approve. That the measures proposed by them are not "good" but "mischievous" in *his* eyes, is quite sufficient evidence that they *have* endeavored to redeem their pledges.

But is it not a little too barefaced for Mr. Henry to talk of Whig extravagance in spending 26 millions a year, when he strenuously supported Van Buren, whose average expenses exclusive of public debt, for four years, were 29,866,271 dollars! to complain of Whig taxes, the highest of which is but 20 per cent., when Jackson voted for the enormous Tariff of 1824, and Van Buren for the bill of abominations of 1828, with taxes of 40 per cent., and Mr. Henry never flagged in his support of them! of proscription, when he almost deifies the author of proscription! of planning a Bank, which he himself regarded as essential to "the best interests of the country!" of the hard times and low prices which are the inevitable result of the policy of his own party—a result predicted, repeatedly and emphatically, by the Whigs in and out of Congress, from the very commencement of that war against the currency which Gen. Jackson declared and which Mr. Henry aided him to carry on! If the people can swallow such humbuggery, we are most grossly deceived.

But Mr. Henry says the Treasury is bankrupt, and cannot borrow money, and jumps at the conclusion, that the "country has lost all confidence in the honesty and ability of these men to conduct its affairs." With just as much propriety might he say that the country had lost all confidence in the honesty and ability of the men who conducted the country through its two wars; for during both, the Treasury was often bankrupt, and money could not be borrowed without a much greater sacrifice than would be necessary now. If he had attributed the inability of the country to borrow, to the introduction of the vile Locofoco doctrine of repudiation, he would have been much nearer the truth. Who made the Treasury bankrupt? Mr. Henry well knows, and he dare not deny, that the Whigs *found it bankrupt*, and six millions in debt, when they came into power. He knows too, that the Treasury notes issued by Van Buren were frequently unsaleable except at a sacrifice—that they would not pass at par,—which is quite as much as can be said now;—the loan would not be taken by capitalists at par. So that the very same state of things, in these particulars, existed during the reign of Locofocoism as exists now.

Not less glaring is Mr. Henry's attempt to throw upon the Whigs the odium of contracting the State and National "debt of between two and three hundred millions." No man can read his words without acknowledging that this is the impression which they are calculated to have upon the mind of a man ignorant of the facts. He knows that many a man will have his letter placed in his hands, who will never see a refutation of this *insinuated* slander. He well knows, and dare not deny, that the Whigs have not created all this debt, nor the half of it. He knows, for instance, that Pennsylvania, whose debt is nearly one-fifth of the entire debt of all the States, owes the existence of nearly the whole of that debt to the rule or misrule of his own party; that the same may be said of Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Illinois, Arkansas, and others of the States which are most deeply in debt. And yet he has boldly attempted to practice this deception upon the people, in the face of his strong protestation of candor and fair dealing, in these words:—"My position dictates it—the cause of truth and fair dealing demand that *no concealment should be practised upon the people*."

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 28th, a standing Committee on Retrenchment was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Morehead, Graham, Fulton, Miller, and Sprague.

The Hon. Franklin Pierce, Senator from New Hampshire, notified the Senate of his resignation of his seat.

Mr. Calhoun delivered a long speech in opposition to Mr. Clay's resolutions to limit the Veto power, &c.

On Tuesday, after the ordinary business of the day, Mr. Clay took the floor and spoke two hours and a half in support and explanation of his resolutions in regard to the policy of the government, (heretofore published in this paper.) A great auditory of both sexes thronged the Senate, and evinced the deepest interest in the speech, "which abounded in instructive information, sound principles, and the patriotic spirit for which its author has always been distinguished." We hope to publish it when reported in the Intelligencer.

On Wednesday, after some private business, Mr Wright submitted his views in regard to the subjects embraced in Mr. Clay's resolutions, and offered various amendments to them. He complimented Mr. Clay for having said nothing of a partisan character in his speech, and would endeavor to imitate his example.

On Thursday, after the morning business, Mr. Smith of Indiana delivered a very long and able speech in support of Mr. Clay's resolutions. In the course of his speech, he reviewed the opinions expressed by the Legislatures of South Carolina and Alabama on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and showed that the very idea of the principle of distribution, which they now declared to be unconstitutional, *had its origin with their leading politicians and statesmen.*

On Friday, after the morning business of no great importance, Mr. Berrien spoke at great length in favor of Mr. Clay's veto resolutions.

The Senate then held an Executive session, and adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a good deal of time was spent on various resolutions offered for the purpose, apparently, of getting information as to some extra allowance by the present Secretary of War to Gen. Scott, for services in removing the Cherokee Indians, which claim had been previously set up by the General and refused, until finally it was allowed by Mr. Spencer. The matter was settled by the adoption of a general resolution, calling for a statement of all cases of extra allowance to officers of the Army, Governors of Territories, and others connected with the War Department.

Petitions were called for, and a number were presented. Among them was one by Mr. Giddings of Ohio, from upwards of 80 citizens of Ostanberg, Ohio, (of both political parties, Mr. G. said,) praying an amicable division of the Union by a line running between the free and slave States. They give as reasons, That the action of government for 30 years past has been controlled by the slave States, to the injury of the others; and that the latter can never enjoy prosperity until slavery be abolished or the Union divided; That they are opposed to slavery; and finally they say they propose it "because of the frequent manifestation by the South of a disposition to do the same thing, from which they judge that the measure will not be opposed by them, and from its evident advantage to the North that it will not be opposed by them either."

Mr. G. moved that the petition be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report against the prayer of the said petition, and to assign to the petitioners reasons why their prayer should not be granted.

Mr. Triplett, remarking that the petition was disrespectful to the House, and disrespectful to the man who presented it, moved that it be not received.

Mr. Pendleton wished, he said, to have an expression of the opinion of the House whether it had any authority to take any step for the dissolution of the Union which they were constituted and sworn to protect and defend!

The main question, "Shall the petition be received?" was taken and decided in the negative, 116 to 24.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, offered a resolution, setting forth that all such petitions should hereafter be deemed offensive, and that the member presenting them should be liable to censure.

[Objection being made, the resolution was not received.]

Mr. Pendleton asked leave to offer a resolution to the same effect, but it was objected to, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, after the morning business, the General Appropriation bill was taken up, and the rest of the day consumed in amendments proposing to require all government printing to be let out by contract, and the advertising to be given to papers having the greatest circulation.

On Wednesday, the report of the Committee on Retrenchment was taken up during the morning hour, which was consumed in an effort to abolish the office of Postmaster of the House. Before the question was taken, the House passed to

The General Appropriation bill, on which the rest of the day was spent, without definite action.

On Thursday, the Retrenchment Report and Resolutions again came up, and the third resolution, abolishing the office of Draughtsman to the House, was adopted; and the 4th, reducing the number and pay of the Clerks, Messengers, and Pages of the House, was also adopted.

The General Appropriation bill was again taken up, and the subject of printing the laws, advertisements, and jobs, for the Departments, &c. occupied the day, at the close of which Mr. Wise offered a proposition to fit up a government Printing Office at Washington, so as to disconnect the Public Printing from the Political Press. Before the question was taken the House adjourned.

On Friday, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of the series of Retrenchment Resolutions, were adopted. After which, private bills were the order of the day, and no less than 51 were acted on. A good day's work.

On Saturday, nearly the whole day was devoted to the Retrenchment resolutions.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—The question of the constitutionality of the Bankrupt Act having been raised in the U. S. District Court of New York, the Court has decided that it is constitutional.

THE POST OFFICE.—Our attention has been called to a proposition in some of the papers, that Congress should aid the Post office Department with a sum to enable it to continue its present mail facilities, and to increase them where practicable. It seems that this branch of the public service feels the pressure, in common with every other interest in the country; and that the Postmaster General will be obliged, if not assisted by Congress, to discontinue some mail routes, or to reduce the compensation of the Postmasters. We should regret the necessity of a resort to either expedient. The benefits of the mail should be extended to every neighborhood in the land. It should be our boast that no man be kept in ignorance of the administration of the government of the country, but by his own choice. As to the pay of Postmasters, it is generally no compensation for their labors now; and any reduction would be most unjust. In nine cases out of ten throughout the country, we venture to assert, the office is held from patriotic considerations,—for the convenience and benefit of the neighborhood. *To reduce* the trifling pay in such cases would be most unjust.

HILLSBOROUGH, March 3.

Louis D. Henry, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Governor, arrived at this place on Monday last, according to appointment, and addressed a large concourse of people on Tuesday. Our engagements permitted us to hear but a small portion of his speech; but taking that portion as a fair specimen of the whole, his effort was far from being either creditable to himself, or efficient in promoting the interest of his party. From what we can learn, the impressions made upon his audience were various. Some think that his manner was better suited for the arena of a circus, than the station of a grave statesman; some, that his arguments, not having truth for their foundation, had not strength sufficient to stem the torrent of popular opinion, which has for some time been so powerfully setting against his party and their principles in the Old North State; while others profess to think him a marvellously proper man in all respects. Our own impression is, that his three hours effort was a very unprofitable talk; and if our information is correct, there are some indications of his having lost ground even among his own party.

We rather suspect Mr. Henry has mistaken our people. His mode of address may suit the people of his section of country, but not this. If he expects to conciliate his opponents and win their confidence, he cannot do so by calling them "dogs." They are men, and freemen too; and we think the election in August will strongly impress this opinion upon him.—*Recorder.*

[We hope Mr. Henry will find his epithets as little suited to this section as to yours, friend Recorder.]—*Observer.*

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival from Liverpool to the 20th January, brings no papers; but a letter of the 20th says, "Our cotton market is very dull, and prices are ⅛d lower this week."

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 24th ult., by J. T. Miller, Esq., Mr. WM. G. JONES to Miss CLARISSA PETTEWAY.

In Edenton, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, Mr. JAMES WEBB jr., Merchant of Hillsborough, to Miss SARAH FRANCES CHESHIRE.

DIED.

In Moore county, on the 23d ult., Mrs. ELIZA McGILVARY, consort of Mr. Jas. B. McGilvary. She was the victim of that most unsparing of all diseases, consumption. In the course of her lingering and painful suffering she evidenced the Christian's hope. An affectionate wife is her husband's loss—a tender mother an infant boy's, and a kind and social companion a large connection's.—[*Com.*

On the 24th ult. after an illness of seven days, Mrs. CLAUDIA M. WILSON, in the 24th year of her age. She died at the late residence of her father, Col. Wm. Hogan, in Randolph County. Thus have deep gloom and melancholy been fixed upon a devoted husband, a tender mother, and affectionate brothers and sisters. Scarcely more than two years have elapsed since she was married. Bright prospects and happy scenes were anticipated by the delighted pair. But, oh, how soon hope is blasted! Death holds the one in his icy embrace; while the other remains on the earth, whose brightest star has forever disappeared. Truly life is but a dream, a fleeting bubble on the ocean of time. Let us place our affections not upon things of time and sense; but upon the wise Creator, Preserver and Dispenser of all things, and seek of him a mitigation of our sorrows. He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" can sanctify our afflictions with an eye single to our future state of existence.—*Communicated.*

In Camden county, on the 25th ultimo, ENOCH NASH, Esq. aged 50 years, formerly a Member of the Legislature.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 28th ult., Maj. SAMUEL B. McCOMB, aged about 32 years.

In Lincolnton, on the 22d ult., DAVID RAMSOUR, Esqr., a highly respectable merchant of that Village, aged about 67 years.

At High Shoals, in Lincoln County, on the 26th ultimo very suddenly, ROBERT H. BURTON, Esqr., extensively known in our State as an able lawyer, a practical and energetic business man, and a most worthy and upright citizen and christian.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 9.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lime,	$1½
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	5 a 6	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	10 a 12	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 10
Corn,	55	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—March 2.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 25 a 7 75; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 17 00 a 18 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 68 a 70; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has ranged during the week past from 2,27 to 2,30, the latter the last sale heard of. Tar sold on yesterday at 1,06.

Lumber.—No change in the price of any kind.

Timber.—Moderate transactions between 5 and 6 dls. Inferior qualities sell as low as 3½ to 4.

Bacon.—Sales to some extent of hog round at 6½, and hams at 7 to 7½. Pork brings about 4 to 4½ cts.

Corn.—Gradual sales from store in small parcels at 70 cents. A cargo to arrive, has been sold at 62½.

Rice.—2,87½ is the price at which a handsome lot was recently sold for cash.

Sales of R. O. staves, dressed, at 13½ dollars.

75 cts offered for a cargo of lime, now afloat.

CHERAW MARKET.—March 1.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 14; Cotton 7 a 8½; Corn 50; Flour 6 00 a 6 37½; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 4 to 8½. Corn 62 to 75. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 7 to 9.

Cotton at New Orleans 6 to 11. Receipts 598,514 bales, against 533 505 to same date last year.

Cotton at New York.—The last news has been unfavorable to prices, and a fourth of a cent reduction has been submitted to.

BANKRUPTCY.

I FEEL it my duty once more to give warning to Petitioners and their Counsel, under the Bankrupt Law. *Form* they probably think a very little thing; but a few failures for want of form may convince them that it is essential to the proper execution of the law. The Pamphlet containing my Rules and Regulations, I again say, is for sale, at 25 cents each, by Mr. Hale of this town. And I respectfully ask the Editors of papers throughout the State, if they are not willing to do good service to a large but indigent class of our community by giving currency to this communication in their journals!

H. POTTER, District Judge.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1842.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 24.—Brig J. Cohen, Jr. from Baltimore; Schrs. Volunteer from Charleston, Ino from do. 25.—Br. brig William from Jamaica, French brig Le Girondin from Pt. Petre; Schrs. Hannah from Newport, United States from Baltimore. 26.—Brig New York from St. Thomas. 27.—Schr. Yankee from Thomaston. 28.—Brig Amethyst from Jamaica; Schrs. Armer Patton from Jamaica, Challenge from St. Thomas. March 2.—Br. schr. Dunmore from Nassau, N. P.

DEPARTURES.

February 23.—Brig Wasson for Honduras; Schrs. Madison for Providence, R. I., Samuel for Charleston. 24.—Brigs Barfine for Stonington, Wm. Hart for New York; Schr. Rio Grande for Porto Rico. 25.—Br. brig Augusta for Jamaica. 26.—Schr. Lodemia & Eliza for Philadelphia. 28.—Schr. Schuylkill for Philadelphia. March 1.—Brigs Vandalier for St. Thomas, Lafayette for Guadaloupe; Schrs. Volunteer for Baltimore, Adeline for Cuba. 2.—Schrs. Ino for Charleston, Regulus for N. York, Michigan for Point Petre.

☞ The Members of the Franklin Library Society are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Friday evening, the 11th instant, at early candle-light. *All* will please attend.

By order of the President.

March 8, 1842.

PIERSON & HUBBARD,

Drapers and Tailors,

HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready-made Linen, &c.

☞ All Work done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and in the most fashionable style.

Constantly on hand, READY-MADE CLOTHING. All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

V. R. PIERSON,
GEO. D. HUBBARD.

March 5, 1842. 92tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.

March 8, 1842.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, on Sunday evening last, between Fayetteville and Autry's, on the Northington Ferry road, an old red POCKET BOOK, containing $28 in money, viz: five $5 bills, and one $3 bill, all of Cape Fear and Bank of State notes. A generous reward will be given for the recovery of the money.

DAVID WALKER.

March 8, 1842. 92-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

EQUITY OFFICE, MARCH 7, 1842.

Alexander McLennon *against* John L. Bethea, Administrator, and others.

UPON affidavit of the Plaintiff in this cause, it appears that Lewis Robeson and Pensey Robeson, two of the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, but are citizens of the State of Tennessee. They are, therefore, hereby required to make their personal appearance at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, &c.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
91-6w] *Clerk and Master.*

Mr. Editor: Your correspondent A. D. McNair complains lustily of a declaration in my last that "the true cause of his leaving my school is still behind the curtain, or known to but few, &c., and calls it an "insinuation," and intimates pretty plainly, that if I do not come out and tell the whole story, he will place me, in his estimation, "among the vilest rakes and slanderers."

Now, sir, I once heard of an unlucky wight who "committed false report, and verified an unjust thing;" but committing an insinuation is a very late discovery. But it seems that it can be done, and that while I thought I was stating a fact, I was "committing" an "insinuation."

As to his good or ill opinion, I should not so much mind either; for his love I should not value, and the praise of a swindler is little worth,—but, my dear sir, there is something which I do regard. He is a coward who is alarmed at small matters, and a fool or a madman who rushes heedlessly into ruin. And sir, be sure I do not intend to be either. While, then, he talks of thinking ill of me, as I said before, I regard it not; but when he talks of picking up his own "statements" and reserving them for future use, and when he speaks of "a hole so dark, so dishonorable, and so much like a prowling wolf in sheep's clothing," I am free to confess that it fills me with apprehensions of the most distressing character. Did I but know in what way the attack was to be made, I might prepare to fight or to fly, as prudence might dictate; but so mysterious are his expressions, that I am left in a dilemma. Yea, sir, a dilemma "so dark, so dishonorable, and so much like a" black ram with a blue tail, dressed in a dog skin, that I scarce know which way to look for succor. For, whether I am to be assailed by his "statements," coming like pins from an Indian blow-gun, or driven into "the middle of next week" by this third space, third wolf, third sheep "critter," which seems to threaten me with utter "exflunctification," doth not appear. All that I can do is, to cry out in the language of the man in Jerusalem "woe to myself."

I have often heard it said, sir, that you are a kind hearted man; I hope, therefore, you will not take it amiss that I hereby request you to use your private influence with President Tyler, the Pope, or some other great body with whom you may be intimate, in my behalf, and see if something cannot yet be done for my rescue.

"Oh for a forty Parson power,"
To save me in this trying hour.

But to conclude: Having been fully convinced by this redoubtable Archibald that mere flesh, blood, and bones, can never contend with *him*, I do humbly take my leave of him. And, sir, as I may have no better opportunity of making my will before he executes his mysterious design, and as an evidence that I am influenced by at least one christian principle, I do hereby bequeath to you, in trust, for his *sole use and benefit*, all that I may have to spare of those very valuable articles, *common sense* and *moral honesty*.

Yours, in trouble,
JAS. L. DAVIS.

Marion District, S. C., Feb'y 19, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 76tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1841. 69tf

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spiritous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity, gratuitously for the public generally, to the entire satisfaction, so far as he knows, of all those who committed business into his hands.—For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the large brick building of Mr. Lazarus, dec'd, fronting on the wharf, when not called off on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.

Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 88-3m

REFERENCES:

Gov. E. B. Dudley, }
Gen. James Owen, } Wilmington.
Gen. A. McRae, }
A. Borden, Goldsborough.
James S. Battle, }
Bennett Bunn, } Rocky Mount.
Weston & Harrison, }
W. & A. Stith, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF MULES. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
February 15, 1842. 89tf

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered, Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention o *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Mary Davis,
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Ezekiel Davis.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the Defendant make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

89] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., C. S. C.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Corniceing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

Received by the Subscriber, per Steamer Cotton Plant,

3 HALF PIPES superior NEWARK CIDER,
2 ditto ditto superior Cider VINEGAR,
Scotch Whiskey and Ale, &c.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1842. 89-6w

FIGS.

45 DRUMS of best SMYRNA FIGS, received this day, and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

February 14, 1842. 89-6w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to settle up and close his business in this part of the country, would sell privately, his Valuable RESIDENCE in Montgomery county, including the town of Edinborough, containing 1000 acres of Land. The buildings are very good; including a Machine and two Store Houses. He has built a first rate Mill on Clark's Creek, which is convenient to the Plantation. A large portion of his Land is in a state of fine cultivation. There is enough of good Land open for fifteen or twenty hands, and all in first rate repair. In addition to the above tract of Land, he has several smaller tracts, containing from 100 to 300 acres.

Any person wishing to buy a first rate bargain in Lands, would do well to make an early application to the Subscriber. Address him at Lawrenceville Montgomery county, N. C.

AULAY McAULAY.

Edinborough, Montgomery county, N. C., } 88tf
February 3, 1842. }

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.
Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

ASHEBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution being determined to make it worthy of the patronage of the public, have employed John D. Clancy to take charge of it for the present year. He will receive male Scholars in a separate apartment, and will have a general supervision of the whole School.

The Trustees have also employed Mrs. Adelaide S. Whitney, who will have the immediate charge of the Female department.

Mr. Clancy is a graduate of our University, and is so extensively and so favourably known to the public as a teacher, that recommendation would be superfluous.

Mrs. Whitney comes highly recommended by Mrs. Willard, the distinguished Principal of the Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y., in which Institution Mrs. Whitney was educated. She has since been Principal in the Female Seminary at Pleasant Grove, Greenville, S. C., and left that Academy with a high reputation as a teacher.

The Trustees believe that they have been eminently fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. Clancy and Mrs. Whitney, and that they can with confidence recommend the School to those who wish to have their children and wards correctly and thoroughly instructed.

PRICES OF TUITION.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c.	$6 per session.	
Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Chemistry, Botany, &c.	8	"
Embroidery and French Needlework,	5	"
Drawing and Painting,	7 50	"
French,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano,	20 00	"
Use of Piano,	5 00	"
Vocal Music gratis.		
Latin and Greek,	12 50	"

Board may be had in the best families in the village at from $5 to $6 per month, including washing, candles, &c. There is not a more healthy place in the State.

The School is now in operation. The present Session will end on the 15th June next.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Secretary.*
February 16, 1842. 90-6w

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

$60,000!! $25,000!

$15,000! $12,000! $10,000! 10 of $1,500! 20 of $1,250! 50 of $1000!

UNION LOTTERY,

BY AUTHORITY OF LAWS: For Internal Improvement in Alexandria, D. C.—State Treasury, Delaware College, and Common Schools, in the State of Delaware—Useful Manufactures, in the State of South Carolina—Greene and Pulaski Monument in the City of Savannah, and State of Georgia.

CLASS No. 4 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 19th, 1842.

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,

(LATE YATES & McINTYRE,)

Managers.

CHARLES McINTYRE & CO.,
208 Broadway, N. Y., Agents for the sale of Tickets and payment of Prizes.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of	$60,000
1 " "	25,000
1 Prize of	15,000
1 Prize of	12,000
1 Prize of	10,000
1 Prize of	9,000
1 Prize of	7,000
1 Prize of	6,666

2 Prizes of	5,000	65 Prizes of	200
3 Prizes of	4,000	65 Prizes of	100
5 Prizes of	3,000	130 Prizes of	80
5 Prizes of	2,000	260 Prizes of	60
10 Prizes of	1,500	260 Prizes of	50
20 Prizes of	1,250	4,225 Prizes of	40
50 Prizes of	1,000	4,160 Prizes of	30
50 Prizes of	500	6,240 Prizes of	25
133 Prizes of	400	16,640 Prizes of	20
65 Prizes of	250		

32,396 Prizes, amounting to $1,217,216

Tickets $20—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 26 whole Tickets will be sent for $240

Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do.	$120
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do.	$60
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do.	$30

☞ All Prizes that are sold through the agency of CHARLES McINTYRE & CO., will be paid by them in New York currency, specie, or its equivalent. This will make a grand inducement for the Southern and Western Speculators to transmit their orders to their office, No. 208 Broadway, New York.

Address all orders to CHARLES McINTYRE & CO., 208 Broadway, N. Y.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
160 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

---

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

Garden Seeds.

JUST received per Steamer Henrietta, a large and splendid assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted to be genuine and crop of 1841.

For Sale by SAM'L A. MIMS.

Opposite Cape Fear Bank, and one door above Messrs. Boon & Breece.

January 12, 1842. 84-tf

FRUIT.

50 BOXES FRESH BUNCH RAISINS,
1 box of LEMONS,
2000 Sweet ORANGES,
Just received at

PRIOR'S.

Jan'y 18, 1842. 85tf

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841. 77-tf.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP has this day been established between V. R. Pierson, of the town of Wilmington, and George D. Hubbard, of the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the town of Fayetteville, under the name and style of

PIERSON & HUBBARD.

V. R. Pierson alone is authorised to purchase Goods and contract debts for the business of the establishment.

V. R. PIERSON.
GEO. D. HUBBARD.
February 1, 1842. 88-6w

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD. For information apply at this office.
February 22, 1842. 90-3w

Charles O'Malley---Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE

AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,030 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

State of North Carolina, }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

WHEREAS, intelligence has been given to us, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, that a certain Negro man, a slave named Charles, formerly the property of Doyle O'Hanlon, but now the property of C. Godbold, is at this time runaway, and refuses to surrender himself to his owner or his authorized agent: And whereas, said negro slave Charles is supposed to be lurking about and doing mischief in the County of Cumberland: Now, therefore, we, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices as aforesaid, and according to the act of Assembly as aforesaid, do issue this our Proclamation, against said negro slave Charles, and require him forthwith to surrender himself: and the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland is hereby empowered and required, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary, for going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending said negro slave Charles. And this Proclamation is ordered to be published at the door of the Court House and at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville; and if the said Charles, against whom this Proclamation hath been issued, stay out, and do not immediately return home, it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to kill and destroy said slave Charles, by such ways and means as he shall think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime for the same. Given under our hands and seals, this 11th day of January, 1842.

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*
84-tf] JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.*, *Seal.*

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1842.

Bethune B. McKenzie, *vs.* James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, heirs at law of Kenneth McKenzie, deceased.

PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, children and heirs at law of Joseph L. Morris and Nancy Morris his wife, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and cause themselves to be made parties, otherwise the allegations and matters set forth will be taken *pro confesso*, and a Partition decreed accordingly.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in January, 1842.

[88pd] GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, to March Term, 1842.

Sarah Edwards,
vs.
Milberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, Benjamin Anderson, William Anderson, and Sally Anderson; also the heirs at Law of Nancy Price and of John O'Neal.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Milberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, the heirs at Law of Nancy Price, and the heirs at Law of John O'Neal, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

87] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

June 16, 1841. JOHN McARN.
54-

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Original Bill in Equity, Fall Term, 1841.

Moody Hough and Wm. Hough,
vs.
John Hough and William May, Administrators de bonis Non, with the Will annexed of Hezekiah Hough, dec'd, Fanny Kindred, Chloe Mark, Hezekiah Hough, Young Allen, Administrator of Nancy Ross, Joseph Allen and wife Nancy, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Bines and wife Ann, James Knox, Williamson Knox, Mary, wife of William May, and William Scott and wife Elizabeth.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hezekiah Hough, Wm. May and wife Mary, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Bines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, James Knox and Williamson Knox, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainants Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

[87] WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they cleanse and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. So-and-So has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it would not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is rapid.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say he don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing to enjoy.

They do indeed restore the health of the afflicted, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all purposes which a vegetable purgative, or a cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1y

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints. When used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and [illegible] without the omission of even one dose.

Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing remedy when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is overcome and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is obstructed perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the [illegible] medicine that will more quickly reduce the [illegible] than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the skin, causing an additional quantity of water to come, and at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and free perspiration, and checks morbid and profuse sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to. It restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application. The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STE

November 8, 1841.